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WHOLE NO. 1893.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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THEY ARE RESTING

Diplomats Not Discussing Hawai- ian-Japanese Affairs.

PRESS IS MORE CONCILIATORY

Some Favor United States as Arbitrator.

The Ex-Queen on Her Way to Cal-
ifornia—May Reside There
Permanently.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Minis-
ter Hoshi of Japan has returned from
a visit to Marquis Ito at New York,
and after going over the last official
mail from Japan left for his summer
cottage at Berkeley Springs. Mme.
Hoshi and her children have utilized
the hot season for a trip to Japan, and
will return in the autumn.

There are no developments in the
Hawaiian-Japanese controversy, and no
reply has been received to Secretary
Sherman's latest communication. The
press of Japan has become much more
conciliatory, and the arbitration nego-
tiations between Japan and Hawaii are
regarded as disposing of the chances
of trouble between the United States
and Japan.

The Japan Mail explains that the
man-of-war Naniwa was not dispatched
to Honolulu for the purpose of mak-
ing an armed demonstration, but sim-
ply to secure the orderly behavior of
Japanese subjects in Hawaii. It
adds that Japan is to be congratulated
that arbitration, the only civilized exit
from an international difficulty, has
been selected as a means of settling a
mere question of compensation.

The Manishi Shimbuu urges that
the United States should be compli-
mented by being named as arbitrator,
rather than Norway and Sweden. It
says that a decision by the United
States could be relied upon as fair, and
under existing circumstances it would
probably be in Japan's favor.

This suggestion has aroused discus-
sion in Japanese papers, and the Japan
Mail, while approving the plan, says
the United States would not be willing
from considerations of delicacy, to act
as arbitrator.

There are, however, some exceptions
to this cordial expression.

MAY LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ex-Queen Will Remain There for
Some Time at Least.

The Chronicle of August 15th has
it that there is some possibility that
ex-Queen Liliuokalani may make her
future home in California. She has
found the climate of this State salubri-
ous, and the place is as near to her old
home as she can get and remain out of
it. In San Francisco or its suburbs the
ex-Queen could get the earliest news
from Hawaii, and be on hand, in case
her presence in the Islands were need-
ed.

For some time Liliuokalani has been
talking to her friends about a residence
in California, where she has many
warm friends and of which she is fond.
She has about concluded that her pres-
ence in Washington and the East can
do no possible good and has sent word
to friends in San Francisco that she
will be here in about 10 days.

Liliuokalani has announced her in-
tention of remaining here at least two
months, and during that time will have
her residence at the California Hotel.
After that her plans are indefinite.
Either she will return to the East, may
even go to Europe to meet her niece,
the Princess Kalulani, or else she will
remain in California and rent or pur-
chase a house, where she will establish
a permanent residence. In that case
the heiress apparent to the defunct
throne may join her relative in Cali-
fornia.

As an asylum for deposed royalty,
California would make a good hostess.
There is a certain section of society
here which has always manifested a
decided taste for Hawaiian throne-
lings, and these people would make it
as pleasant for Liliuokalani as they
formerly did for Kalakaua.

To Admit New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The
bill for the admission of New Mexico
will be introduced in the House early
in the next session by Mr. Ferguson,
who is himself a Democrat, with silver

sympathies, and the eagerness with
which the sound-money Republicans
will rally to the support of the bill is
an open question. One of the strongest
workers for the admission of New
Mexico is Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr, United
States Army (retired), of Albuquerque,
who, it is understood, would like to be
Governor.

Arizona will make in the House re-
newed pleas for admission through her
delegate, Marcus A. Smith of Tucson,
and Senator Carter is expected to add
his efforts in the Senate.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Division in the Ranks of the Con-
servatives.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The World
prints the following from San Sebas-
tian, prefacing it with a statement that
it has passed through the hands of the
Spanish censor: Senor Castelar and
several other leading statesmen, both
Liberal and Conservative, have been
questioned concerning certain declara-
tions recently attributed to Secretary
Sherman, and they assure me that they
do not attach any importance to them,
even if true, because all Spanish poli-
ticians and the Government always
draw the line between the opinions
and utterances of Secretary Sherman
and President McKinley. They are
firmly convinced that the statesman-
ship, foresight and spirit of justice of
the President would easily overrule
the prejudices of the Secretary of State,
even if the additions of the latter of-
fice did not oblige Mr. Sherman to un-
derstand the expediency of abstaining
from compromising expression of
opinions formerly compatible with the
independent position of a member of
the Senate, but not with a Minister of
a great republic.

WORKING AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Pan Islamic Synod and the
Ameer.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Sun's
Constantinople cable says: In connec-
tion with the reports regarding the in-
citements by the Ameer of Afghanistan
of the Mohammedans of India to revolt
against the rule of the British, it is
said that the Pan-Islamic synod here,
finding that the Ameer hesitates to
follow its orders, has determined to
force his hand.

A person who is connected with the
synod, in conversation with a friend,
said: "We have now induced the
Brahmins to join us in working against
the British yoke. The war of the Kor-
an against the Gospel is beginning.
Nothing can now prevent what is here
written from happening."

WEYLER STILL IN POWER.

Cabled His Resignation, But Was
Told to Remain.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Havana, via Key
West, says: Captain-General Weyler's
summer campaign came to an inglori-
ous end last Wednesday when he re-
turned to this city with rebels firing on
his rear guard all the way to Havana.
The Captain-General made a public
entry into the capital, but his recep-
tion was chilly. General Weyler cabled
his resignation to Madrid on Thursday.
Last night I saw a copy of the reply
he received. He was told to remain in
Cuba so long as the present Ministry
holds power. The suspense here is in-
tense, but no excitement appears on
the surface.

BOUND FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Departure of the Belgica Antarctic
Expedition.

ANTWERP, August 16.—The steamer
Belgica, with the Gerlache Antarctic
expedition on board, sailed at 10
o'clock this morning. Crowds assem-
bled to bid farewell to the explorers,
who were heartily cheered as the Bel-
gica left port.

The expedition, it is expected, will
land at Graham's Land early in No-
vember. The crew of the Belgica num-
bers 21 men. She has on board pro-
visions for two years. The United
States cruiser San Francisco saluted
the departing Belgica.

Prince Henry Injured.

PARIS, August 15.—The Count of
Turrin and Prince Henry of Orleans
fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock
this morning at the Bois de Mare-
chaux, Vancressen. H. Leontieff acted
as umpire. The fighting was most de-
termined and lasted 26 minutes. There
were five engagements, of which two
were at close quarters.

Prince Henry received two serious
wounds in the right shoulder and the
right side of the abdomen. The Count
of Turin was wounded in the right
hand. Prince Henry was taken to the
residence of the Duc de Chartres and
received medical attendance.

Condemned to Death.

MADRID, August 16.—Michel Angi-
ollilo, or Goli, the assassin of Premier
Canovas del Castillo, who was tried by
court-martial yesterday at Vergara,
was found guilty and was sentenced to
death. Upon hearing the sentence An-
giollilo turned deathly pale and had to
be assisted from the court room. He
will be garroted within the prison.

Balkan Minister Dead.

ROME, August 15.—Signor Giacomo
Costa, Minister of Justice, is dead.
Shortly before he expired he sent a
touching death-bed telegram of fare-
well to King Humbert. Marquis di
Rudini, the Premier, will temporarily
assume the portfolio.

DAIRIES PROTEST

Against Recent Killing of Num- ber of Cows.

LONG MEETING OF HEALTH BOARD

Many Matters Discussed and Decided on.

Chinese Hospital Sends in Petition.
Communication From Custom
House Left With President.

At the regular meeting of the Board
of Health yesterday there were pres-
ent the following: President Smith,
Drs. Day, Wood, Howard, Monsarrat,
Alvarez; Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds
and Keilipio. Minutes of the previous
meeting read and approved.

The usual monthly report (July) of
Kapiolani Maternity Home was read
and approved.

The Board of Examiners reported
that Dr. Hubert Wood had complied
with the regulations of the Board of
Health and recommended that he be
granted a license to practice. The
Board recommended that the Minister
of the Interior grant such license.

The same course was followed in the
cases of Drs. J. W. and Philip Waug-
hop, subject to their filing certificates
of character.

Protests were received from the
Woodlawn Dairy Stock Company and
the Honolulu Dairy Company in re-
gard to the killing of certain dairy
cows, on the ground that they were af-
flicted with tuberculosis. These were
read and filed.

A communication from the Custom
House was read. In this it was asked
that the Board of Health analyze cer-
tain opium pills, recently imported,
which were sent in a bundle, with the
idea of ascertaining if there was con-
tained therein more than the percent-
age allowed by law.

It was the opinion of more than one
member of the Board that the Custom
House people were asking the
Board of Health to do their work. It
certainly was not one of the duties of
the Board to go down to the Custom
House and see how much opium there
happened to be in the pills.

Samples of the pills were then exhib-
ited to the members, and it was noticed
that they were very much larger than
usual. Some were in the form of tab-
lets. The matter was left to President
Smith.

Dr. Thompson of Hilo, who is now in
California, asked that his leave of ab-
sence be extended to October 1st.
Granted.

The next matter that claimed the
attention of the Board was a petition
from the Board of Directors of the
Chinese Hospital in Palama. In this it
was stated that the Chinese physician
appointed to superintend the hospital
had been found incompetent to fill the
position. On that account, another phy-
sician, very well versed in the practice
of medicine, from a Chinese standpoint,
had been sent for. He arrived on the
Coptic. The physician in question, Dr.
Tong Sui Ting, was direct from the
Tong Wa Hospital, in China, and came
highly recommended by Dr. Thomp-
son, the Government hospital physi-
cian. He had been appointed resident
physician by the Chinese Hospital
management, and asked that the Board
find some way of granting him a li-
cense to practice, not on the outside,
but within the limits of the hospital
alone. He was not versed in foreign
methods and could not pass an exami-
nation in such. However, in Chinese
methods, there were none in China
who could excel him.

President Smith then read a letter
from Mr. Frank Damon, in which the
writer, a man closely identified with
work among the Chinese in this city,
asked that the petition be granted. In
the granting of a license to Tong Sui
Ting a precedent need not be consid-
ered established.

Dr. Wood said that a physician, no
matter of what nationality he hap-
pened to be or what methods he had
studied, should know something about
anatomy and physiology. Unless such
were the case a man could not legally
practice medicine.

The Board then moved that the fol-
lowing answer be made to the petiti-
on: "It is the opinion of the Board
that a license to practice medicine can-
not be recommended or granted un-
less the applicant passes a satisfactory
examination as provided by law; but
in the case of Dr. Tong Sui Ting, if he
serves in the Chinese Hospital as as-
sistant to a regularly licensed physi-
cian, such physician being responsible

for the treatment of the patients, per-
mission will be granted him to serve."

Bills for the electric plant, recently
put in at the Quarantine Station were
then placed before the Board, and a
whistle went around the table. It was
learned that the sum of \$625 over and
above the amount at first agreed upon
by the Board had been expended in the
purchase of the plant. There was a call
for explanations, and one member of
the Board vouchsafed the information
that Mr. Cassidy had found the first
plant agreed upon too small for the
place, and had ordered a larger one.
The matter was allowed to go over un-
til the next meeting, during which
time an investigation will take place.

President Smith read a communica-
tion from a couple of physicians in
Texas, asking for information regard-
ing the laws governing the practice of
medicine in the Hawaiian Islands and
the prevalent diseases, etc. Some of
the questions were as follows:

"In regard to fees, do the people pay
cash?"
Mr. Lansing: "That is not easy to
answer."

"How much does the average physi-
cian get per annum?"

President Smith: "The Supreme
Court has just knocked out the Incom-
e Tax Law and we cannot tell."

An application from Dr. Hubert
Wood, asking that he be made Gov-
ernment physician in Koolau, was then
read. This gave rise to a general dis-
cussion, and the prevailing opinion
seemed to be that there should be a
physician in the District of Koolau,
and as Dr. Wood had given notice that
he was going to Heala to live, it would
be convenient all around. The Secre-
tary was instructed to write the appli-
can, telling him that the matter would
be considered by the Board.

The petition of Dr. Oliver of Molo-
kai for a leave of absence was granted.
Dr. Oliver intends to come to Honolulu
on business.

Permission was granted Messrs. Garf
and Hancock, two members of the Lat-
ter-Day Saints, to visit the Leper Set-
tlement on Molokai, on Sunday, Sep-
tember 12th.

Communications from Dr. Eldredge
to Minister Cooper were read. These
contained reports of epidemic dysen-
tery in Japan. It was on the increase
and made regular annual visits. The
skill of the doctors had, so far, been
of very little benefit in quelling the
disease.

The sanitary conditions for this time
of the year were very good.

President Smith called attention to
the fact that the time when the chol-
era made its appearance in Honolulu
was almost at hand. Greatest precau-
tion should be taken in regard to the
steering passengers from the Orient.

The Board received the necessary in-
formation regarding the place for the
Chinese burying ground in Hanalei,
Kauai. The petition of the Chinese res-
idents was then granted.

A communication from a house, deal-
ing in a certain kind of tar soap, re-
puted to have done some good to the
lepers at the Molokai settlement, was
read and the matter referred to Health
Agent Reynolds.

In answer to a question by President
Smith as to when he expected to de-
part, Dr. Alvarez replied that he would
leave on the Warrimoo of September
3d.

Dr. Day stated that he thought it
would be a good plan if Dr. Alvarez
were authorized by the Board to look
up a suitable disinfecting lamp, which
could be used here in houses where an
infectious disease happened to be.

President Smith said that he thought
there should be a good supply of bi-
chloride of mercury on hand in case of
an emergency. The members of the
Board were of the same opinion, and
Dr. Howard was authorized to order
100 pounds more.

Dr. Day said that another list of the
amount and kinds of drugs necessary
should be made soon. The time of mak-
ing bids was near at hand.

In speaking of vaccine, Dr. Howard
stated that there would be 2,000 chil-
dren vaccinated next month.

In regard to this, the Board wishes
it understood that the law regarding
vaccination will be rigidly enforced at
the beginning of the next school year.

Dr. Monsarrat was granted a leave
of absence from September 7th to 17th.

President Smith stated that the peo-
ple at the Molokai Leper Settlement
were very much pleased with the visit
of Messrs. Reynolds and Wilcox. They
feel that the presence of officers of the
Board of Health in their midst, from
time to time, means that their wants
are being attended to.

The Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Ex-Corean Minister Dead.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Pom
Kwang Soh, ex-Minister from Corea,
died at 3:30 this afternoon of acute con-
sumption, recently aggravated by over-
exercise. The funeral arrangements
will be attended by the Corean Lega-
tion. It was Mr. Soh's wish that his
body be cremated.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M.
F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the
Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you
know that Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you
when you have the stomach ache? Well,
it does." And after giving this
friendly bit of advice, the jolly con-
ductor passed on down the aisle. It is
a fact that thousands of railroad and
travelling men never take a trip without
a bottle of this Remedy, which is the
best cure for bowel disorders in the
world. For sale by all druggists and
dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents
for Hawaiian Islands.

SPECIAL SESSION

President Dole Issues a Pro- clamation.

SENATE TO CONVENE SEPT. 8

To Ratify Treaty of An- nexation to U. S.

Taking Time By the Forelock.
Will Avoid Delay—Prompt
Action Expected.

Ever since the treaty of annexation
went into the hands of the Foreign
Relations Committee of the United
States Senate there has been more or
less speculation as to how long, after
the treaty was passed in Congress, it
would take to have it ratified by the
Hawaiian Senate. As long as Con-
gress was in session and the people
here were on the anxious seat of sus-
sense as to the action Congress would
take in the matter this speculating re-
garding the ratification continued but
when Congress adjourned it appar-
ently ceased.

Then Minister Hatch returned and
since his arrival he has been closeted
with the Cabinet on three different oc-
casions. The matter under discussion
was supposed to be the Japanese-Ha-
waiian difficulty and this supposition
was reasonably correct as far as it
went. None of the Cabinet Ministers
would speak of the meetings or give
to the reporters any information con-
cerning them. But yesterday the mat-
ter was made public and while the Jap-
anese matter was incidentally touched
upon the main issue was the suggestion
of Minister Hatch to call a special ses-
sion of the Senate for the purpose of
ratifying the Hawaiian treaty of an-
nexation now in the hands of Con-
gress.

Minister Hatch brought with him
from Washington a copy of the treaty
as signed and it is this document with
its changes from the original treaty
of 1893 which the Senate will be asked
to ratify. When asked to verify the
rumor that a special session would be
called, Minister Cooper said:

"It is quite true and the president
has named September 8 as the day.
This action is deemed advisable for
two reasons. First because the ratifi-
cation of the treaty here will dispel any
doubts of the people of the United
States regarding our feeling in the
matter and we believe that such action
will expedite the passage of the treaty
by the Senate of the United States.
Another thing it will tend to avoid the
necessity for any long delay in trans-
mission of the treaty to Honolulu after
action has been taken in Washington."

It is not expected that there will be
any debate necessary to carry the
treaty through the local senate, the
changes in the present document be-
ing immaterial, except as so far as re-
lates to Liliuokalani, and as the an-
nexation resolution presented by Sen-
ator Lyman was unanimously adopted,
it will probably require but a few min-
utes after the body is called to order, to
ratify the treaty. The members having
placed themselves on record as favor-
ing the measure cannot now stultify
themselves when the time comes.

The senators who sat during the last
session were Messrs. Wilder, Water-
house, Brown, McCandless, Lyman,
Baldwin, Halstein, Kanehine, Northrup,
Wilcox, Wright, Horner, Hocking, Rice
and Schmidt. Of these, Senator Hock-
ing is the only one absent from the Is-
lands.

The full text of the treaty was pub-
lished in the Advertiser on July 24, and



for the benefit of those who did not read it at the time it is republished here:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of the Islands and of the expressed desire of the Republic of Hawaii that these Islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

"Article I.—The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Article II.—The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other purposes.

"Article III.—Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned. The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States' customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"Article IV.—The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"Article V.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"Article VI.—The President shall appoint five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with the consent and advice of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other, and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
"FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
"LORRIN A. THURSTON,
"WILLIAM A. KINNEY."

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Collector General Castle Resigns.
F. B. McStocker to Succeed.

James B. Castle, Collector General of Customs, has tendered his resignation to Minister Damon and it has been accepted to take place September 1st. Collector Castle will be succeeded by Deputy Collector Frank B. McStocker.

James B. Castle was appointed Collector General to succeed A. S. Cleghorn on April 18, 1893. He held the position since then at times through severe illness. During the past year he has been to the States twice spending several months each time. These trips were made in search of health and incidentally to work in the interests of immigration. Since his return a few weeks ago he has found

it almost impossible to attend to the duties of his office and for that reason severs his connection with the Customs department, believing that a long rest at his Waiikiki residence, without the cares of his office will restore him to health.

Frank B. McStocker, who will no doubt succeed Mr. Castle, has been Deputy Collector General during Mr. Castle's term, having been promoted from the position of store keeper. He is in every respect capable and has proven himself at all times to be a thoroughly efficient officer. He has been active in politics since he attained his majority, is a staunch American and consequently an ardent annexationist. The selection of a person for the office of deputy collector general will be left until Mr. McStocker receives his commission and assumes the duties of his office.

PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

Captain Thompson Decides to Let Matters Stand.

A meeting of the baseball league was called for yesterday noon but when the members had gathered at the usual place, it was found unnecessary. Having learned through hearsay that the protest on one of Umpire Adam's decisions last Saturday, had been withdrawn, Captain Thompson was seen and, in response to a question, replied: "The consideration of my protest has been indefinitely postponed. I saw Harry Whitney this morning and, in talking over the situation, he said that the best thing to do would be to lay the protest aside. The decision of the umpire, made in perfect good faith, would have to rest as final. If there was a mistake, it was simply an error of judgment. Besides that, I found that there were really no witnesses who could swear positively on the points made in the protest. Yes, you may consider that the protest has been withdrawn."

One Reply.

MR. EDITOR:—Your inquiry of even date is: "Where are the voters?" With the manifest advantage of shaping your own question, you fall in a column to answer it.

The voters, Mr. Editor, are waiting for an opportunity to vote. The selection of a House, which cannot have any influence with a Senate already seated, or a Cabinet independent of the Representatives, affords no such chance. Under the present circumstances, a vote means nothing; amounts to nothing; is nothing. It can have no effect.

As a student of several varieties of Government, the situation or the condition or the method here seems to me meet and proper. Our admirable Constitution is serving its purposes. Just what utility there could be in the exhibition voting you so ardently claim to desire I cannot imagine.

This is not a voting Republic, thanks to the foresight and sound sense of its founders. If it was, it would have the intellects voted out of it in a hurry.

Your idea that the United States is looking out this way for voters is unique.

Finally, again, the "voters" (what a comprehensive word) are here, to some extent, but there is nothing for them to do. You, then, sir, have the onerous task of instructing them.

Very respectfully, IKE MAKI.

Honolulu, August 23.

Survey Pearl Harbor.

Surveying work at Pearl Harbor for a coaling station for the United States will occupy the time of the officers and men of the U. S. S. Bennington very soon. If the Bennington herself does not go to Pearl Harbor a camping party will be sent out. The work will very likely begin next week.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world; and to pull up stakes here and go there—family, interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet that is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Trafalgar Road, Hafod, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1881, the customary choral competition took place at Abergavenny, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he falls to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowlais he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating. Of course, there was no more thought of singing; the question was one of getting breath enough to live on. He at once tried that good old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed parts to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done, they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice. Disease has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a

violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day."

This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep? You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowlais and one at Hafod. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it, if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

"As time went on," says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and as a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1885, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happily the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16th, 1893, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this malady year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting better. In February, 1887, after having endured it five years and a half, I read of a person at Pontypool having been cured of the same thing by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a supply of it, and in a few days I felt relief. I kept on with it and gradually improved. In six months the cough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries. (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price and will cure anybody.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

NUUANU and QUEEN STREETS.

TELEPHONE 121.

WICKER CHAIRS and COUCHES

WE have just received a large and varied assortment of new style wicker furniture suitable for rooms or verandas.

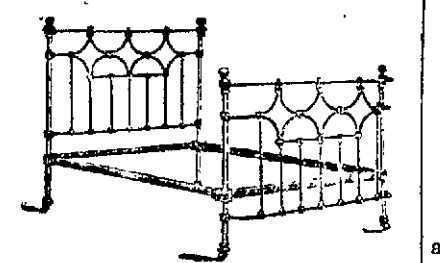
We are Selling

them at very low prices.

These may be stained any color required to match other furniture in the house. Plush cushions made to order to fit any furniture desired.

PRICES

are LOW!



We have also in stock a large number of those handsome white enamelled bedsteads—single or double. These are very cheap and servicable. The price will astonish you.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.,

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

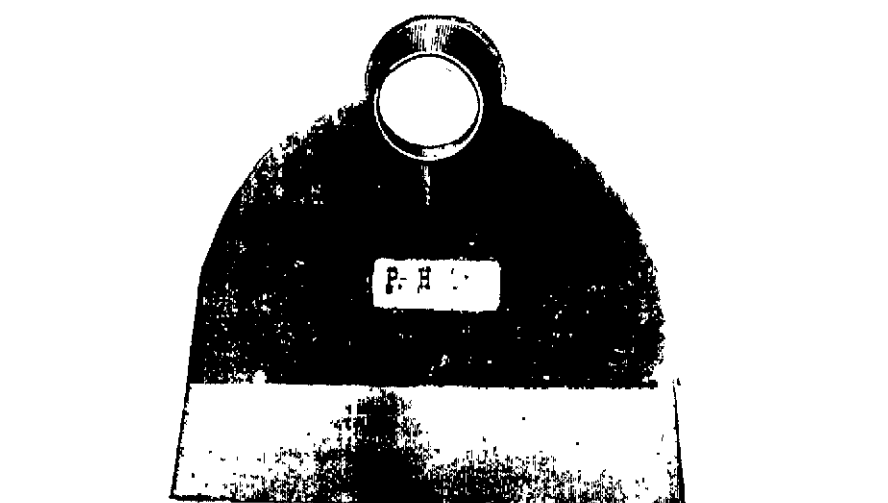
Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. L. B. KERR

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

YEE WO DELUDED

Two Bright Young Officers Make Raid.

CHILLINGWORTH, VIDA, SUCCESS

Eight Men and Opium Outfits Captured.

Chillingworth's Tooth Ache Ruse Worked—Had to Get Past Barred Doors.

Two of the happiest young men in town last night, next to those whose engagements are announced, were Charlie Chillingworth and Henry Vida of the Police Department. They made a successful raid on, what has been considered, an impregnable opium joint kept by Yee Woo, the pork butcher at the corner of King and Maunakea streets.

The young men have been losing sleep for a week past devising means of making an entrance into the place and decided upon a plan last night. Chillingworth was to get the tooth ache, and find relief in the seductive opium. Then they were to get a Chinaman willing to lead the way. These provided for all that was needed was a straw hat and Chinese blouse to fit Chillingworth and plenty of nerve. The trouble with the blouse was in the length of the sleeves or else Charlie's arms were too long.

Yee Woo has boasted for years that the police could not get into the place. Gus Cordes tried it once by breaking through the roof but by the time he made the second blow the Chinese flew. Chillingworth and Vida took a different tack. Vida secreted himself in the rear of the building and the informer and Chillingworth started through the shop and up the first flight of steps until they were stopped by a door about four inches thick. Through a peep hole a Chinaman questioned the intruders and the reply came back that one was suffering from tooth ache. Chillingworth had learned enough Chinese to make a few replies. The door opened and a few steps higher up they came to another obstruction in the shape of three heavy posts the center one being fastened at the top by a padlock. After a short parley they were admitted and another flight up they came to a duplicate of the first door. It required an offer to 50 cents for a pipe to soothe the aching tooth. This could not be resisted and the door opened into a small room where two men acted as watchers.

These men saw they were caught and raised a rumpus which started the two men at the doors below. Vida in the meantime had gained access to the place and started up just in time to stop the door-tenders from falling down stairs. When the rumpus started in the room where Chillingworth was a door to the left opened and the young officer made a break and found six well-to-do Chinese smoking. To the right of the door was an eight-inch pipe leading to the cess pool. This is used, in case of a raid, as a means of getting rid of opium and outfits. Chillingworth was too quick for the men to do anything and he captured the outfits. The eight men and the paraphernalia as well as the heavy door posts were taken to the Station House.

Chillingworth says the suspense while waiting to get through the doors was something dreadful.

The young men are doing excellent work among the opium dens and they are to be congratulated on their success in this raid.

FOR THE STATES.

Something About People Who Left on the Australia.

The O. S. S. Australia hauled away from the Oceanic dock promptly at 4 p. m. yesterday, bound for San Francisco with a very large number of passengers. The U. S. S. Philadelphia band was on the wharf to pay a farewell concert to Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee who said good-bye to their friends on the upper deck. The Australia wore her usual gay look upon departure. Among the departures were the following:

Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee who are on their way to Washington where Admiral Beardslee takes his position as president of the retiring board.

C. M. Cooke, Mrs. H. E. Cooke and her daughter Miss G. Cooke. All bound for Oakland. Mr. Cooke may not be back until next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Young who are bound for San Francisco. Mr. Young will return shortly with his daughter while Mrs. Young will remain for some time.

Mrs. F. S. Meade, president, and Miss Cowles, professor in Geology, in Mr. Holvake Seminary, who are returning for the fall term after a pleasant vacation spent with Mrs. S. N. Castle at her home on King street.

Idout, and Mrs. Stoney who are re-

turning to their home in San Francisco, where the former will await orders.

Ensign Willard, who is returning to his home in Missouri on a leave of absence.

C. L. Wight who goes to San Francisco on a business trip. He will be back on the return trip of the Australia.

O. T. Sewall, returning to his business in San Francisco after a short vacation here.

Miss Mary Alexander who is returning to her home in Oakland. She came here with a party from Japan some time ago.

W. G. Cooke who graduated from Yale last fall and who is now on his way to San Francisco to take position with Alexander & Baldwin.

Mrs. Avery who came from Samoa on the Mariposa and remained over were a short time to visit her friends. She will make the Occidental hotel, San Francisco, her home.

Geo. H. Robertson of C. Brewer & Co. who is off on a business and pleasure trip to San Francisco. He will be back in a month.

M. G. Beckwith who is on his way to Bristol, Tenn., where he has been appointed as vocal director in the musical department of the girls' college in that place.

Prof. and Mrs. A. T. Swing of Oberlin who are returning for the fall term.

W. L. Howard of Castle & Cooke who is going on a visit to his old home in Rhode Island where he has not visited for many years. He will be back on December 27th.

Mrs. Wm. Lanz who goes to San Francisco for her health.

Geo. H. Fairchild who goes to San Francisco to join his wife and then proceed East with her. Mrs. Fairchild is now quite ill.

T. M. and E. L. Carnegie who are returning to their home in the States after a very good time here.

Engagements Announced.

The following engagements are announced showing that this year's flood has not yet ceased:

The engagement of Miss Bernice Young to Conrad von Hamm of Hoffschlager & Co.

Miss Frances Kinney, sister of Mrs. T. W. Hobron, to Mr. C. W. Dickey of the firm of Ripley and Dickey, architects.

Miss Helen Elwell of Riverside, Cal., to Rev. J. M. Lydgate of Lihue, Kauai. Miss Elwell has been on the islands about two years, most of which time has been spent on the island of Kauai. Mr. Lydgate was not long ago a resident of the island of Hawaii.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Harvey-Adler.

Miss Rose Adler, daughter of Rose Adler, was married last night at the home of her parents to James J. Harvey of the Inter-Island Company, Rev. A. J. Bell officiating. S. C. Stibbard was best man and Edith Bryant maid-of-honor. Quite a number of the relatives and friends of the bride were present.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



JOSEPH LADUE, "KING OF THE KLONDIKE."

Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City and one of the first to find wealth in the new gold diggings in Alaska, is a man of middle age who strayed west from his home in Plattsburgh, N. Y. His first mining ventures were unsuccessful, but he persevered until he struck the big bonanza at the headwaters of the Yukon.

Thirteen Wheels Received per Australia.

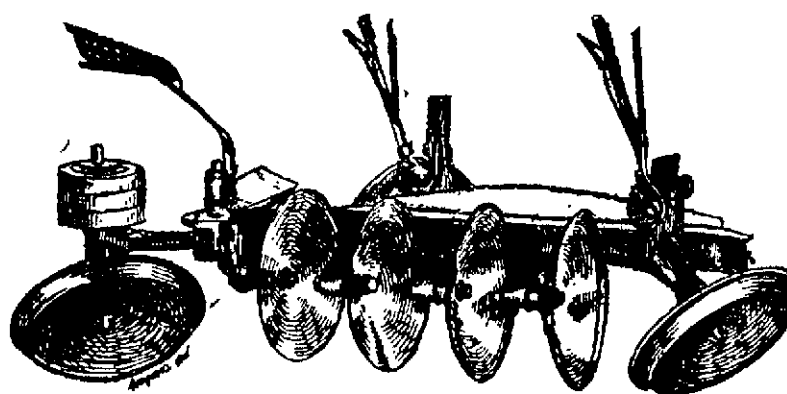
This being an unlucky number, we have sold seven since she came in, to change the number. More wheels on the way.

Ramblers at \$75 and Columbias at \$85 have made business lively in our Wheel Department.

We rent Ramblers and Columbias.

E. O. HALL & SON.

The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents,
Plantation Agents,
Commission and GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

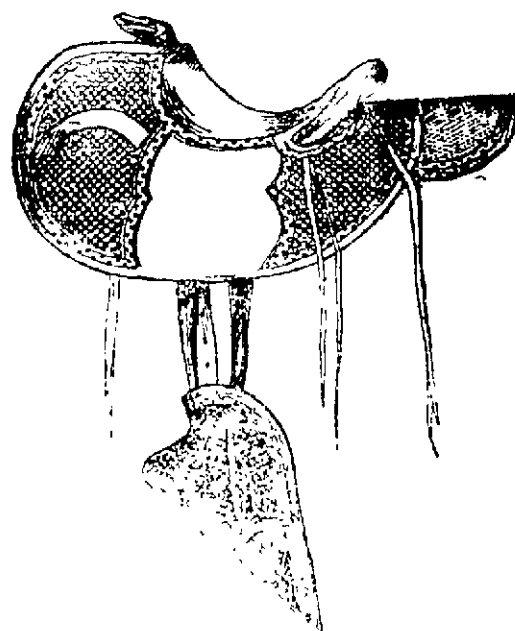
Henry Waterhouse & Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made
HAWAIIAN
SADDLE!

With Genuine
Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.
Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks—Paul Isenberg and "J. C. Pidgeon"—from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Sileries, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. 6d.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MANCHESTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

COLORED AND
PLAIN PHOTOS OF

Island Scenery!

Wall Brackets,
Window Poles,
Easels,
Artists' Materials,
Pictures,
Framed and Unframed;
Picture Frames
Made to Order.

KING BROS.'

ART STORE.

110 HOTEL STREET.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its name is sold throughout the world indicative of its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

"The Dr. of Waltham's Balsam writes:—'I was obliged to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and was much surprised to find it was so effective in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'

LIONEL BARTON, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Chemist, Llandillo, October 1st, 1906, writes:—'Singularly, I have commenced my first-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'

LOSES THE PHEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SINGERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

There is no reason against, and there are many reasons in favor of the immediate ratification of the Annexation Treaty by the Senate. The instrument itself does not specify any priority in the ratification. Present and final action by the Hawaiian Senate may forestall some frivolous but annoying objections which might be made in the coming senatorial debate in Washington. If the act of ratification here is postponed until the act of ratification is accomplished in Washington, there might be, in the vicissitudes of the case, danger that some event might intervene and prevent it.

NON-REGISTRATION.

Our correspondent "Ike Maka," believes that the cause for non-registration, is the inability of the House to move or influence a rigid Senate elected by qualified voters. He adds another reason, namely, the independence of the Cabinet.

This diagnosis of the curious political situation may be correct. If it is, we are now learning something about the new Constitution. But we believe that it is too early in the day to clearly define the reasons for non-registration. We have the solid fact to deal with. The real meaning of it, when we discover it, will be most interesting and instructive. The loyal builders of a new Government would not, naturally, abandon it, in its early growth. There is an appearance of inhumanity in leaving the infant Republic to exposure by the way side.

Our intelligent correspondent well knows, that time and again, the electors of one party were aware, at the time of voting, that the House in the Federal Government would be utterly helpless, owing to the possession of the Senate by the opposite party. The Executive is, by the Constitution, rigid and independent. Over in England the Liberal party, when in power, invariably strikes against the stone wall of conservatism in the House of Lords, unless that distinguished body under the leadership of a man like Disraeli takes a "flying leap" over all political fences.

The failure to register by a large number of loyal men, at a time when the mere fact of registration is, or may be, important, is the point we make.

The size of the vote here, may count for little, with the American Senators who are unqualified believers in the need of annexation. But there are indifferent men in the Senate, whose votes must be had in order to secure the "two-thirds vote" requisite for ratification of the treaty.

These men, examining and deciding the case, at a great distance, may not understand the reasons for the light registration. They may hesitate to act promptly, and defer the case for further consideration. If the failure to register has that effect, it will show that by another blunder, a rail has been thrown across the pathway of annexation, and of course, reciprocity. "However," as the man said, who generally made mistakes, "one blunder more or less won't count."

"THE SIMONESEKI AFFAIR."

During the troubles in Japan in 1865, between the Shogun and nobles representing the Mikado, an attempt was made by a daimio to close the straits of Simoneseki, and the Japanese tried upon merchant vessels of the foreign powers,

An allied fleet, in which was an improvised gun boat, on behalf of the United States, thereupon bombarded Simoneseki, and finally an indemnity of \$3,000,000 was paid by Japan. The share of the United States amounted to over \$400,000; Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands divided the remainder. The money received by the United States remained in the Treasury until 1883, a period of 18 years. Congress then, with a sense of justice, and in obedience to a popular sentiment that two-thirds of this sum was a mere extortion, restored the entire amount to Japan. For this act, the Mikado's Government expressed much gratitude, and it has had a decided influence on the relations of the United States and Japan.

THE JAPANESE STANDPOINT.

"Kokumin-wo-Tomo" is a Japanese monthly magazine published in Tokyo, Japan. An English translation is also published, under the name of the "Far East." The second volume is now being published. Its articles are mainly written by Japanese. One on "The American Annexation of Hawaii," is especially interesting, because it fairly presents the Japanese view of the case. It will not interest those who do not wish to know the other side of the case.

The writer of this article says: "In commerce, in industry, in arts, in science, nay in every respect, we (the Japanese) have been showing that we, as a nation, are not a bit less gifted than our Western friends"; "Since the late war with China the world discovered that the hands that are unique with brush and chisel, are not less skillful with gun and ball. Their admiration is now changing into awe." We are not prepared to believe that the Great Powers are deeply in "awe" of Japan. That they keep their admiration still, is beyond doubt. The author continues: "The world is not destined to be an exclusive theatre of the white actors." He quotes General Grant on this point.

"It is the mission of the children of the Rising Sun to prove that the world was made for all and not for a limited number of races." This is, of course, good Scriptural doctrine, as it is based on the brotherhood of man, but we Americans know that it is not good practical doctrine and must be practically "expurgated."

The author charges that the Government of Hawaii took illegal and provoking measures against Japan with its eyes open. He continues: "It was not from the first a question between Hawaii and Japan, but between the United States and Japan, that is to say, between the white and yellow races." He admits the claim of the United States upon Hawaii, and believes it is better that the States should annex Hawaii than that the British, Germans, or Russians should take them. He gives great credit to the missionary work done here, and says the advance here "is due almost exclusively to these American missionaries."

He insists upon the independence of Hawaii. He does not claim that the Japanese should have any special rights of citizenship, only that they shall be placed on an equality with other races. It is absurd, he says, to believe that Japan wishes to annex Hawaii. "Viewed from the point of naval strategy, Japan only increases her weakness by annexing the Islands; by doing so she would gain nothing, nay, in all probability would be the loser. Her desire is simply to make Hawaii a stepping stone for her trade with the two American continents." The author declares that one party in Japan opposes annexation on general grounds. Another party, which he follows, opposes it, as it is a scheme to cut off any Asiatic influences in

the Islands, and is, moreover, a violation of treaty rights.

In every respect, the article is fair and well considered, and is entirely free from that abusive tone which clouded the discussion of the Venezuelan case in the English-speaking Press. That the author is correct in his views will, of course, be strongly contested here and in the States. In the meantime we may want more Japanese laborers.

Many people will disbelieve this statement of Japanese foreign policy. They take no trouble to study the case, and, of course, know it all. Jay Gould used to say that the financial editors of the papers always knew his plans better than he knew them himself. Some one asked him what he proposed to do about a certain railroad. He replied: "I'll tell you just as soon as I have looked into the morning paper and find out what I am going to do."

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The Government refuses to give us the substance of the last correspondence with the Japanese Cabinet. The only inference we can make from this protracted silence is that the correspondence contains dreadfully serious matter, or that it has been sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Japanese language, and as no outsider can be admitted to translate it, and every member of the Cabinet is sadly deficient in the Japanese language, they are trying to translate it, with the X-Rays. This of course, takes time. The public must be patient. There can be no other reason for the delay. In the meantime, with an impending danger over us, with "the United States gathering its fleets in the Pacific," as our jingoes say, and the guns of the Japanese's vessels tugging away at their lashings, in the expectation of having something to do, our frivolous, thoughtless people are indulging in luaus, dinners, wheel-rides, picnics and dancing, instead of putting things in order, and preparing for that tidal wave of gore, which may submerge us, at any moment. Why does not the President proclaim a day of fasting and prayer? Why does he not officially order a "gloom" to spread over the community? Oh, for another warning voice, from some island Byron, repeating, with Hawaiian adaptation, "the eve of the battle of Waterloo." "This is a solemn hour," as the monkey said, when they took away his chestnuts. Where, indeed, are the churches? Why are they not arousing our fat, and lazy citizens to a sense of duty? "Oh, Kathleen Mavourneen, what a slumbering still!" While the horn of the Japanese huntsman is heard on the hill?

The Government should relieve us of this awful suspense, or the luaus, and frivolities will increase.

SHIPPING CATTLE.

We have received lately, several letters from tourists, commenting severely on the method practiced by the steamship companies in transporting cattle to this port. Several of these we have published. Some we have not.

The question of "cruelty" in these cases is not far from difficult. The term itself is not well defined. Common sense quickly detects cases of extreme cruelty. But there are many cases which lie near the border line; men do not agree in opinion about them. Take for instance "the check-rein." There has been for many years the most voluble debate over the question of cruelty it seemed to involve. It is not settled yet. When the border line is approached, "cruelty" is a relative term. As we do not really know how the animal feels, we make inferences from our own individual experiences.

The managers of the steamship companies do not intentionally permit any cruel methods to be used.

We assume this. They are human men. We assume this also. They understand the conditions under which the business must be conducted, and see, better than the outsider, the difficulties of improving the methods. Arbitrary and harsh judgment on their methods will not compel them to change them. We know that there have been cases of extreme cruelty. The men who handle the cattle are not, as a rule, selected for their tender hearts. Moreover, they live in a community where the morals on this subject are badly out of repair, and should have been sent to shop long ago.

It is the law of the land that cruelty to animals shall be punished. The policeman has his duty, and the citizen has his duty. The method of procedure is open and clear. If the citizen knows of a case of burglary, or a case of cruelty, it is his duty to complain. Both cases are penal. We notice, however, that most citizens have not the "realizing sense," as the preachers say, of the wickedness of cruelty. They have, however, that sense extraordinarily developed if their own noses are pulled. It is public opinion only, which executes, or defeats law. If the citizen fails to do his duty in this matter, he simply deadens public opinion.

We are glad to hear from the tourists. We then see ourselves as others see us. They cannot stay here and prosecute cruelty cases. Our own people must do it, if there is an offence. But it is rather important to secure evidence that there is an offence. At the end of every law suit, there is a weeping lawyer, who finds that he has "gone wrong." The Bar of Hawaii alone is excepted.

NON-REGISTERED AMERICANS.

We hear that many Americans of character, intelligence, and with money, who have settled here during the last three years, complain that they cannot register and vote. These persons ought to know; but do not seem to know, that their exclusion, provided for in the Constitution, is the work of their own American fellow citizens, who were confronted with a very serious difficulty in adopting that instrument. It was not done in order to exclude Anglo-Saxons, but in order to protect them. Newcomers, naturally enough, do not understand the complicated political situation here, and complain, after taking a superficial view of the case. They come to a country which is rather mixed up. The time has not yet arrived for the offering of prizes for the answers to political puzzles. If the newcomers can't answer them, they must patiently wait until one answer comes in the regular way—that is—annexation.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Anticipating the desire of the public school teachers to become more proficient in their special branches, the Inspector-General has proposed an excellent scheme for advanced work for teachers, which has received the endorsement of the Board of Education. In general, the scheme partakes of the nature of college post-graduate, or university extension work. It is to be conducted by correspondence with the Inspector-General. There is to be no class-room work. It embraces critical courses in educational theories and in courses of study and systems. Text books by recognized authorities on the various subjects will be used, and from time to time abstracts will be sent to the Inspector-General, showing the results of the study. At the end of the year theses will be prepared.

The scheme has much to recommend it. It furnishes an opportunity to the teachers for pursuing a course in higher education without interrupting their regular

school duties. The knowledge which they will acquire, in advanced methods of instructing, can be applied at once in the class room, and both teachers and pupils receive benefit from it. The more teachers there are who enter this course, the more efficient will become the public school system, and without additional expense to the department, for the present at least.

The question of expense does not enter very largely into the consideration of the scheme, however. Already the regular appropriation for schools is over \$500,000, or about one-fifth of the total appropriations. More would be cheerfully spent were it necessary. At the present time there is not a hamlet with a handful of children of school age, where there is not a public school, conducted under the direct supervision of the Board of Education. The proportion of illiterates to the number of inhabitants in the Islands is ridiculously small.

THE FESTIVE BEAN.

An eminent lawyer of this city, of the Brahmin class, which infests Boston, writes to us the following letter, which shows that we gained and Boston lost when he emigrated:

"I regret to see that you, a descendant of the Puritan forefathers, refer, in a tone approaching levity, to their 'riotous living' on baked beans. No one ought to know better than yourself that the habit of 'low living and high thinking' of your New England ancestors had much to do with the characteristic energy of the New Englanders and with those forceful traits which conquered the malaria of the Western prairies and extended the American Empire to the Golden Gate.

"You, also, as a scholar, know very well that the famous Pythagorean philosophy thrived, if indeed it was not based upon a diet of beans. You may say all you like about the gentle debauchery in doughnuts, pickled cucumbers and mince pies. I consider that a fair object for your attack, but I draw the line on beans.

"Trusting that you will see the error of your ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, I am yours sincerely,

We, of the same Puritan descent, excepting that we are not, through unkindly Nature, a Brahmin, are forced to agree with him in his eloquent and pathetic statement of the true and only cause of Puritan dominance in the United States. In hoc signo, that is, "by beans," we conquer. It reminds us of the "New England dinner," given on December 22, 1893, at Delmonico's, New York City. Two hundred and fifty members were present. The dinner was sumptuous, the flowers many and exquisite, the wines abundant and choice and the cigars fragrant. A cynical "descendant," sitting near us, remarked: "A single ticket to this dinner costs more than the semi-annual expense of a Puritan family, in the old days." Then came, at the end of it, Dewey and Horace Porter and Dr. Wayland, with silvery tongues, who uttered the same noble sentiments which our Brahmin friend today utters in these isles of the sea, "low living and high thinking." And upon these they rung many changes, while the audience, of Puritan ancestry, representing, it was said, \$300,000,000, drank to them in the costliest of "extra dry," cheered them through the smoke of "50-cent Havanas," and became frantic over the memories of these paupers in living and millionaires in thinking.

Our Brahmin friend reverently suggests the instructive adoration of our ancestors for "beans," and he patriotically calls a halt on the irreverent use of the word. We noticed, at the dinner mentioned, that whenever the spirited slogan of "beans" was used, the audience rose to its feet and bowed in silence, and more or less steadily, resumed its seats. Well might it adopt the language of the Irishman, regarding frivolous talk about potatoes: "They're altogether too serious a thing to joke about."

Will our Brahminical friend permit us to say that the descendants of the Puritans seem to find that some of the ascetic principles of their ancestors are really too sacred for general use? Like delicate perfumes, the moment they are diffused they perish forever and are lost. Far better to keep them eternally sealed up, to be preserved, admired and recommended to others.

Why should not the "Sons of the American Revolution," now that there is no immediate danger of a revival of the Revolutionary War, annually and publicly illustrate this maxim of "low living and high thinking?" They are in the direct apostolic succession from the great founders, they need to learn again the great lesson of the past, that the price of immortal thought is—

beans. But unless the Chief Justice grants a writ of ne exeat (you can't skip out) the college boys will be over the sea, before the venerable "Sons" can fill them with the husks of "low living and high thinking."

The decision of the Supreme Court, censuring two members of the Bar, for unprofessional conduct, after a careful hearing, is an indication that, so far as it is possible, the Court will maintain the right character of the Bar. As the Judiciary was, until the monarchy fell, the bulwark of our grafted institutions, and is now, the best evidence of our distribution of justice to all alike, it is of the utmost importance that it should hold the Bar up to the best standards. Transactions of attorneys, which pass without notice, in many of the States, are here closely examined. In the near future there may be need of even greater vigilance than in the past. We believe that it is the sentiment in Washington that the Judiciary should not be disturbed in the event of annexation. It is also the sentiment of the people here.

The conviction of Hickey, a luna on a plantation on Hawaii, of manslaughter in the second degree, for the killing of a Chinese laborer, indicates that the penal laws are enforced. The cost of the prosecution in this case has been enormous. The witnesses have been brought from Hawaii at great expense. The result is a verdict, which is a whole-some lesson to the irrepressible luna that the eye of the law is upon him.

The rumor about town that the Government of the United States is concentrating its naval forces in the Pacific, was undoubtedly brought to these Islands by the bogus carrier pigeons, connected with Herr Andree's expedition over the North Pole. The Navy Department urged Congress to appropriate money for the armor of the three great battle-ships now on the stocks. The contractors offered to furnish the plates at \$400 per ton; Congress allowed only \$300. The negotiation is ended, and the battle-ships must wait another year. Those Yankees are very slow to see the danger rising like a blackened cloud in the Pacific. Right here, in Honolulu, is the spot for them to get good observations on great events. Washington and Tokyo are simply side stations.

Times-Herald Correspondent.

Mrs. Thul of Chicago was a through passenger to the Colonies on the Alameda yesterday. She is on a trip around the world, and has been appointed a special correspondent to the Times-Herald of Chicago. She is a very clever writer, and has done the society work on the Times-Herald for some time past. While in the city, she went to the Pall and Waikiki, and so charmed was she by the scenes along the road that she has promised a fine write-up of Hawaii nel. Mrs. Thul will be 14 months on her trip.

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REGULAR MEETING

Commissioners of Education Hold Session.

Some Routine Work Done—And Appointments Made Yesterday.

The topics for discussion in the meetings of the Commissioners of Education crop out as unexpectedly but as picturesquely as the branches on a family tree. A Commissioner does not know where his suggestion for an appointment for Miss Bjones is going to end, for before final action is taken at the session the matter of repairing the roof of the school house on Molokai may be taken up. By way of comparison, the church deacons society ranks high.

The members present yesterday were Mrs. Jordan, Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Scott, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt and Professor Alexander. The meeting was presided over by Minister Cooper. After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting Inspector-General Townsend read the resignation of C. D. Pringle, and this was promptly accepted. Then began the reading of the list of transfers and appointments to the various schools.

Among these was the name of Miss Thurston, a cousin of the wife of Captain Campbell. She has been in correspondence with the Board for some time, and arrived on the steamer yesterday. Mrs. Hendry's resignation was read and accepted, to take place on September 1st.

The motion to appoint Miss Wilhelmina Joehneke to a place now occupied by a teacher who has been a long time in the employ of the Board caused a discussion which lasted half an hour, but during this time the teachers who hold third-class certificates and who failed to prepare for examinations, had considerable attention. It seems that several of these teachers claim that the notice they received was not long enough for them to prepare for the examinations, and rather than fail they declined to appear. Mr. Bowen favored reconsidering the action of the Board in retiring two of these teachers; President Cooper coincided to a certain degree, because the Board had suddenly jumped from a very lax rule to one that was hard and fast, but on referring to the minutes of the meeting of July 2d, it was found there recorded the authorization for the notices. As the young lady in the Molokai school was one of those interested, Mr. von Holt moved that she be returned to the school for the period of one year, but this was subsequently changed, and the matter referred to Inspector-General Townsend, with authority to act.

President Cooper then read the recommendations for increase in salaries of some of the teachers, the Inspector explaining that the increase was based on the grade of the certificate. The reading of applications for positions followed, and Miss Joehneke was assigned to the position of assistant at Hanamaulu.

Mr. Bowen, one of the committee appointed to confer with Professor Richards on school matters, read the following report:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 28, 1897. To the Minister and Commissioners of Education:

"Your committee appointed to interview Principal Richards of the Kamehameha Schools as to the accuracy of Mr. Bowen's understanding of his (Richards) ideas in reference to the required common standard for normal instruction and examinations have to report as follows:

"We have seen Mr. Richards and are able to say that he fully sustains the representations made by Mr. Bowen at the last meeting of the Educational Department, and further, that he would and does endorse the plan proposed in Mr. Bowen's resolution, but with the further suggestion that there be an addition of one other person, namely, the Inspector-General, thus making two representatives of the Educational Department on the committee to prepare such a required standard as may be satisfactory to the department.

"We therefore would recommend that the Inspector-General and Mr. Dumas of the Government Normal School, and Mr. Woodward, principal of the Kamehameha Normal Department, be invited to the task of preparing a common standard for normal instruction and final examinations, to be submitted to the department for its final revision and acceptance.

"Yours respectfully,
(Signed) "WM. A. BOWEN."
"H. S. TOWNSEND."

On motion of Mr. von Holt, this was laid on the table. The matter of Normal School diplomas was taken up, but at the suggestion of Inspector Townsend action was deferred. It was generally agreed, however, that they should be recognized definitely as of greater value than first-class certificates, some of the teachers holding the latter having attended the Normal School and received their diplomas after receiving first-class certificates.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, the meeting adjourned. President Cooper announced that hereafter meetings would be held regularly each week.

Kahuna Jailed.

Kihii, a kahuna, was arrested last night and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. When caught, he was in the house of a man, the hand of whose daughter he was an ardent suitor for. Kihii's character is not of the best, he

having served a term of one year on the reef for larceny.

As soon as he got out of jail, which was not long ago, he went about Kihii claiming the power to pray people to death and to cure any and all diseases. In grotesque costume he appeared by the bedside of a sick woman, with awa root and sugar cane directions and the "patient" grew worse. No matter, he was a kahuna and they believed in him, paying well for his nonsense.

A short time ago he learned that Detective Kaapa was on his track and removed his base of operations to Puuloa, playing the same old tricks on the too credulous natives of that place.

Detective Kaapa hit upon a plan to bring Kihii back to the city, and put it in operation immediately. He consulted with the father of the girl to whom the medicine man had been paying attention and told him to send for the kahuna. It should be made clear to him that all he had to do was to ask for the hand of the girl and it would be given him. Kihii bit and came up as soon as possible, only to walk into the hands of police officers.

TAX IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Court So Decides—Attorneys Wakefield and Wise Censured.

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions yesterday; one declaring the Income Tax unconstitutional, and the second censuring Attorneys Wakefield and Wise of Hilo for unprofessional conduct. Chief Justice Judd wrote the decision on the Income Tax cases. Justice Whiting concurs, while Justice Frear dissents. The decision includes the cases of James Campbell and the Honolulu Iron Works, so that it effects both individuals and corporations. By decree of the Supreme Court the order pro forma of the Circuit Judge, sustaining the defendants' demurrer, is reversed and the demurrer overruled, and the case is remanded to the Circuit Judge. The defendants filed a motion, as a result of the decision, for the issuance of an injunction restraining the Tax Assessor from assessing and collecting the tax.

After citing the contentions of both plaintiffs, and the Act by which the provision for assessing incomes is made, the opinion quotes the argument of the plaintiffs that Article 11 of the Constitution means that each person can only be taxed on his income ratably with the incomes of others. The Court differs from the contention of the defendant's attorney that "there is no limitation to the power of taxation, since we have no provision in the Constitution that taxes shall be 'equal and uniform.'" The opinion states that while the power to tax is inherent in every Government, the Legislature can only exercise this power in the method pointed out, so that each person shall pay his "proportion or share."

"The statute in question does not exempt from taxation all incomes to the amount of \$2,000, but imposes upon him who receives over \$4,000 a year a tax of 1 per cent upon the whole amount, whereas the person whose income is less than \$4,000 pays only on the excess of income over \$2,000. It is well settled that the Legislature has the power to classify objects of taxation, but it is equally well settled that selections cannot be made out of a class for taxation and others of the same class be exempted. The effect of this section of the Act would be to place the burden of this tax upon those whose annual incomes are over \$4,000, and who constitute a minority of the community."

The decision of the Court states that the argument that \$2,000 is the average annual cost of living of a family is not to be taken as true in this community. "But if it be once conceded that exemptions so large as this can be made as a public benefit, then exemptions of a much larger amount can be made which might place the whole burden upon the rich, and if pushed to an extreme be a confiscation and not the proportional taxation authorized by the Constitution."

The Court states that to mutilate the section of the Act by holding that the first part, which imposes a tax upon all incomes of persons is constitutional, all exemptions being cut off, would be in effect the making of a new statute, which it has no authority to do. "It was the evident intention of the Legislature to establish a general scheme of taxation and place a tax upon incomes of every description, whether derived by individuals or by corporations. Being convinced that the distinction made by the first section of the Act between the subjects of taxation of the same class violates the constitutional principle that taxation must be proportional, we declare the whole act to be unconstitutional and void." The demurrer is overruled.

Justice Frear dissents from the opinion of Chief Justice Judd and Justice Whiting. Justice Frear cites cases in the Federal Courts supporting an exemption of \$2,000. The basis upon which such exemptions rest is that the general welfare requires that in taxing incomes, such exemption should be made as will fairly cover the annual expenses of the average family. The question of the validity of the discriminations between personal incomes of \$4,000 and those not exceeding \$4,000.

Justice Frear states that there is little question that a graduated or progressive income tax in the usual form would be constitutional. He holds that the Legislature has not provided arbitrarily or without real grounds for classification or with any other purpose than to equalize the burdens of taxation. The tax is uniform upon all those within each class. The presumption is that the Legislature acted within its constitutional power and the presumption must not be overcome.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that it is censurable conduct for attorneys, while acting for a client in one matter, to bring an action closely connected with it against him, having as its ulterior object actual and prospective gains to themselves. The opinion reviews the whole of the testi-

mony in the case, and concludes by saying: "Counsel owe duties to the Court besides those to their clients. The conclusion we have come to, in short, is that Mace was induced to sign the note and was arrested, either in his own interest and by previous arrangement or by collusion, in order that he might be kept from going in the ship, or else be arrested against his interest through the advice and agency of the respondents while acting as counsel for him in his malicious prosecution suit, and chiefly in order that they might retain their fee already received or get other contingent fees through the prosecution of the suit for malicious prosecution. In either case their conduct was unprofessional and censurable. We find the conduct of the respondents, while not calling for disbarment or suspension, deserves the censure of the Court."

WILL REMAIN HERE.

Watson Wyman Will Be Permanently Located in Honolulu.

E. A. Gardner left for San Francisco Tuesday to consult the members of his company regarding the scheme to bring negro laborers here. If possible, Mr. Gardner will return on the Australia, but this is doubtful, as he wishes to make a personal selection of the men and women servants to fill the orders he has received.

Watson Wyman, who came here representing several Eastern papers, and who visited Hawaii for the purpose of inquiring into the labor situation, feels satisfied that the negroes will be a success as laborers or servants, and has accepted an offer from Mr. Gardner to represent him during his absence.

Mr. Wyman came here with excellent letters from prominent people in Washington and on the Pacific Coast, and has made many friends since his arrival.

Circuit Court Notes.

After trying all day Monday a jury was secured for the Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise suit, and the case went before Judge Perry yesterday morning on trial.

Alfred W. Carter, as executor under the will of Charles L. Carter, has acknowledged to the Court the receipt of \$5,530.90, full satisfaction from the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Judgment has been rendered Kumukoa, plaintiff in the suit against Theresa Wilcox, for \$300 and costs.

William P. Hickey was brought before the Court yesterday morning and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. His attorneys at once made a motion for a new trial claiming a writ of error in law accruing at the trial, in that the Court refused to instruct the jury as requested by the defendant. A further ground was claimed that the verdict of the jury was against law and the evidence. Motion was also made for arrest of judgment on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case in the First Circuit, as it was triable in the Fourth Circuit and sufficient proof was not given why it should be transferred.

Geo. D. Gear was admitted to the Bar of the Republic yesterday. His recommendations were of the highest character.

Tax Appeal Case.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court has received from H. D. Wishard, as president of the Tax Appeal Court, Island of Kauai, a certificate of an appeal to the Supreme Court from an assessment made on the property of Grove Farm, of which Hon. G. N. Wilcox is proprietor.

The valuation of the farm, placed by the owner at \$130,000, was increased by the Assessor to \$168,450. There are several other cases talked of, but the records are not yet sent up.

Homing Pigeon Association.

The Homing Pigeon Association is busily at work. The Promoters' Committee has issued circulars, calling upon the subscribers of stock for 30 per cent to be paid in at once. The plans for a most improved pigeon loft have been approved, and an order will soon be forwarded for the same, together with seven pairs of birds. W. C. Weedon has been elected secretary and treasurer pro tem, and subscribers will call on him to transact business.

The New Oil Stove.

W. W. Dimond is showing the new Primus oil stove, one of the best, if not the very best, up-to-date stoves on the market. It is absolutely odorless, and burns a gas generated in the burner. There are several styles, from the ordinary single burner to that with three. The Primus is also arranged for plumbers' use, doing away with charcoal and for the use of painters, thus doing away with the expensive and dangerous gasoline.

Honolulu People Abroad.

News was brought by the Alameda yesterday of the state of health of several Honolulu people. Among the number was:

Wm. G. Irwin who was so far recovered from his recent illness when the steamer left, that he was able to take drives.

E. C. Macfarlane who was on the high road to recovery.

Walter F. Dillingham who had been confined to his bed for quite a while.

Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

President Dole is slowly recovering from his severe cold.

The new Hawaiian mail wagon is now on its regular rounds.

Work on the grand stand in the Kewalo bicycle track began yesterday.

Walter D. McBryde is authorized to sign for Bishop & Co., per procuration.

Election of delegates to the Nominating Convention will take place Monday night.

Col. Gilbert F. Little and Inspector-General Townsend will take the first steamer for Hilo.

Captain Crane has so far recovered from his recent accident as to be able to leave his home.

Professor Koebele is having excellent results from his researches in Old Mexico. His recall has been rescinded.

J. J. Egan will be asked to become a Commissioner of Education. This will complete the quota required by law.

Mrs. Fuller gave a pleasant day to a number of her lady friends at the Waterhouse premises, Waikiki, yesterday.

Thomas Rain Walker, Esq., has been recognized as Acting Consul-General for Great Britain by Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper.

The old shed between Hyman Bros. and L. B. Kerr's, is being torn down preparatory to the building of the new Inter-island offices.

Mrs. M. F. Scott, principal of the Holuolua school, North Kona, is recovering rapidly from an operation performed on Sunday last.

Captain Nichols, accompanied by United States Minister Sewall made a formal call on Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper Tuesday.

It is probable that J. F. Morgan, Walter McBryde and John Carden will be the candidates to the nominating convention from the 4th District 4th Precinct.

Minister Cooper called aboard the U. S. S. Bennington in the Foreign Office barge Wednesday morning. On leaving, he was accorded the usual salute.

It is rumored that the mission of Judge Carter to San Francisco is to close negotiations with Charles R. Bishop for the purchase of the Molokai ranch.

The Kindergarten Training School will reopen in September. Applicants for admission should call on Mrs. Harriet Castle Coleman, 660 King street, at once.

The Fiji Times suggests sending a commission to Honolulu to procure information regarding the method of preparing kalo. The plan is indorsed by the chiefs.

James A. Kennedy, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Union party, issues a call for the election of delegates by precinct clubs, and for the Island Nominating Convention.

Col. William F. Allen denies emphatically that he is a candidate for the position of Collector-General of Customs, and says that the Government knows he would not accept it if offered him.

Emma M. Nakuina, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Oahu, has a notice calling attention to a meeting to be held on Monday, September 13th, for the adjudication of water rights in Auwailolu.

The residents at the Peninsula are rejoicing in the fact that they now have a Post Office of their own. Until a short time ago their letters have been dropped off all along the route, principally at Pearl City or Ewa Mill. Mail addressed simply to Peninsula, Oahu, will reach them.

The attention of persons wishing to invest in coffee planting in Hawaii is called to the notice of the sale of the Kona Tea and Coffee estate, which will be found in this issue of the Gazette. This is a rare opportunity to secure a plantation which is just coming into bearing, more than half the coffee trees being over four years old. The plantation is in the center of the coffee district, and within two miles of the steamer landing.


KEEP COOL.

There ain't no sense in getting riled An' having all your temper spiled, There ain't no use o' showin' spite Because things don't turn out jest right, Don't flare up like an ol' blame fool—Keep cool.

When things is gettin' in a muss, Don't rave aroun' an' start a fuss; Got darn yer eyes, it might be wuss—Keep cool.

Ye'll sleep a good deal sounder, too, Enjoy yer meals and won't get blue, Ye'll find the sun ain't dropped away Because there is one cloudy day, Don't let yerself be Dull Care's tool—Keep cool.

—Pittsburg News.



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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

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LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOUND FEW RELICS.

Mesa Cliffs Scaled in Search of Ancient Dwellers.

After four centuries of effort the "Mesa Enchantada" in New Mexico has been scaled, says an exchange. The honor belongs to Professor Libbey of Princeton University. The ascent is the most difficult of any in the known world. The mesa rises to a height of 850 feet sheer from the plains and covers a space of 10 acres. For 10 years the place has challenged the attention of scientific men because of the rumor that it was inhabited by the remnants of an ancient race, and numerous efforts have been made to reach its summit to no avail. Professor Libbey was equipped with a number of tandem kite teams, a balloon and a gun used by the United States Live-Saving Service. It was with this latter apparatus that the ascent was made of the rock which Coronado, as early as two centuries ago, stated was more impregnable than Gibraltar, against which the armies of the world would not avail. The cannon was anchored in the desert and a cord 3,000 feet in length was shot over the mesa, and made fast in the sand of the opposite side. Then a workman made the ascent, creeping and climbing over the rough edges and shelves to the summit. He was followed by Professor Libbey, who went up in a traveling chair. Then came others of the party.

On the summit were no evidences of inhabitants. The huts that were there half a thousand years ago, are gone. The bones of the 200 women said to have been left on the surface to starve could not be found. It was a bare and desolate place. The only water found was such as stood in hollow places dug out by the Acoma Indians 1,000 years ago. There was no animal life of any kind. There were the great rocky battlements used by the tribe before their rocky ladder path was destroyed and by which they defended themselves from attacks of the invaders, but all else was desolate. It is presumed by scientists that the flora he found on the surface would be of the kind that grew in the prehistoric world, the summit having just emerged from the ancient sea, and it is presumed that the flora has not changed. Therefore the specimens gathered will be of vast interest to botanists, and may perhaps open a new field of discovery. No classification whatever has been made, that will be attended to afterwards. The savage tribe of Acoma Indians have always guarded the cliff as sacred, and an attempt to climb it meant certain death at their hands, but they have died out and scattered, so that the explorers met with no opposition.

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To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—available in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

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GOOD KONA ROADS

W. A. Wall Returns From Surveying Trip.

GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE

Some History of Road Building in District.

Has Surveyed Coffee Land. Will Soon Be Occupied By Settlers.

W. A. Wall, the surveyor, returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday, after having completed certain work in the coffee lands of Kona. He has been on the new Government road, now being built in the district and such work as is being carried on by Superintendent Bruner and those associated with him, he is perfectly competent to speak about. In regard to this work, Mr. Wall said: "It will be a very fine thing when people can drive around the whole island of Hawaii in a carriage. Think what an immense advantage it will be, particularly to those people who want to see, at their leisure, the various parts of the island."

"Before talking about the present road being built from Kailua to Pahoe, I might say something about the first roads built in the District of Kona. When L. A. Thurston was Minister of the Interior he caused to be built the road from Hookeana, south, or from the landing to Pahoe. That was the first graded road in Kona. Then he started on another from a point about a mile above Kailua, towards Maguire's ranch, but this was never finished. People could not get from the landing to the beginning of the road."

"Two years ago Superintendent Bruner built a road from Paris place, Kealahou to Napoohoo. Before that he built a graded road from Kailua to Hoolua."

"Now, as to the present road. This runs along from Kailua to Pahoe, about on an average of one mile from the coast line. It follows the Government road for a great part of the way, but deviates, notably from Paris' place to Morgan's coffee plantation, above Hookeana, so that part of the road is two miles from the sea."

"In regard to the new road following the other one, I might say that it was Bruner's first intention to follow another line altogether—a line off the old road. Of course, there was immediately a vigorous kick on the part of the people whose land was on the old road, and whose business would have been seriously impaired had the new course been followed. The kick was vigorous enough, and the road was made to follow the old one for the greater part of the way."

"While we are along the road, I might as well tell you a bit of history in connection with the Hookeana road. Nahinu was the man put in charge of this. The Government appropriated a certain sum of money to build this, and Nahinu exhausted it all building the road to his land. There the road stopped, and Nahinu was the only one benefited. Then Kuaimoku undertook to build a road from Hookeana, and he followed Nahinu's tactics, building the road to his land, no further. Of course, there was a kick, but the road was built and the money spent."

As to the deviation in the new road from Paris' to Morgan's, I have something to say. The limit of the Keel coffee lands, which I have just finished surveying and dividing off, is just a little above the deviation. In all there are some 2,000 acres of the finest land which will undoubtedly be all occupied at the beginning of the year. Now, when the planters have settled on their places they will, to be able to get to the landing at Napoohoo, have to go up hill to Paris' place and then down on the old Government road, a distance of seven miles. This might not have been so, had the old road been followed, as in the case of the greater part of the way. As it is now, the only remedy is to build a road from the deviation to the present Napoohoo road, a distance of about two miles and a half, or a saving of about five miles. The people who settle on the land will be tax-payers and will very likely demand such a road as I speak about."

"The new road was staked off about two years ago, but actual work was not begun until within the last year, and now it is being pushed along rapidly. The Japanese, who have the greater part of the work, are making a fine job of it. White men, Hawaiians and Portuguese are also employed. A great part has been completed, and gangs of men may be seen at various points. Gangs are now working from Kuaimoku's toward Hoopulua, from Kilal towards Keel and from Keel towards Kilal. These parts will all be connected by the end of September, and the whole road, from Kailua to Pahoe, South Kona finished. Possibly by the end of the year Kahuku will be reached. From there to Waiohine, Honouapo and Punaluu in the District of Kau, there is already a road this running to the Vahine, and then on to Hilo through the Ohia woods. Then the road will be continued the other way, and by the end of the year it will have reached Maunaloa's ranch."

BY AUTHORITY. ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct: All the districts of Puna, excepting Keaau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohoi Court House.

Inspectors: H. J. Lyman, H. Rycroft, Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct: The lands of Keaau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoliuli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors: G. K. Wilder, G. W. A. Hapai, W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct: Extending from the bed of Honoliuli Gulch to the bed of the Kawainui Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors: G. E. Thrum, R. T. Forrest, A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kawainui Gulch to the bed of the Waikamalo Gulch. Voting place: Honoumou School House.

Inspectors: J. K. Dillon, W. D. Schmidt, B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Waikamalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors: Wm. G. Walker, E. W. Barnard, Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohoe School House.

Inspectors: A. Lidgate, Robert Horner.

7th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors: F. S. Clinton, Edwin Thomas, M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors: Wm. Horner, George Koch, L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct: Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors: W. P. McDougall, G. P. Tulloch, L. Haina.

2d Precinct: Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors: W. S. Vredenberg, J. Crowley, H. Akona.

3rd Precinct: South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolua. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors: George Clark, S. Haania, Thomas Ali.

4th Precinct: North boundary of Hoolua to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors: Wm. Wright, Jr., D. P. Namann, R. Wassman.

5th Precinct: From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookeana.

Inspectors: T. K. R. Amalu, D. Z. Naehele, J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct: From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Waiohine Court House.

Inspectors: J. H. Waipullani, W. J. Yates, O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct: The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors: W. P. Fennell, Ikaaka, G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct: That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:

2d Precinct: The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamal.

3rd Precinct: The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayselden, W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct: District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct: Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors: Goodale Armstrong, D. L. Myers, W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct: The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors: E. H. Bailey, W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct: The district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Napulou, G. K. Kunukau, S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct: All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalauni to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, Geo. Forsyth, Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct: The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct: Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: Patrick McLean, W. B. Starkey, J. K. Piimanu.

11th Precinct: From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Wittrock, J. Grunwald, B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct: District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keapae.

Inspectors: James P. Saunders, D. W. Napibaa, G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct: All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waiwai streets.

Inspectors: Geo. Manson, A. C. Pestano, John Kea.

2d Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors: J. A. Magoon, W. C. Wilder, Jr., M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors: W. H. Hoogs, J. D. Holt, F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors: J. M. Vivas, James Nott, Jr., T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapualua building.

Inspectors: Alex. Lyle, G. W. R. King, D. Logan.

6th Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 5th Precinct, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors: Henry Smith, W. L. Eaton, J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct: All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors: Wm. Henry, E. P. Aikue, Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct: The judicial and taxation district of Koolaula. Polling place: Koolaula Court House.

Inspectors: C. H. Judd, W. K. Rathburne, J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct: The judicial and taxation district of Wailua. Polling place: Wailua Court House.

Inspectors: Edward Hore, Frank Halstead, Alfred Kalii.

4th Precinct: The judicial and taxation district of Wailanae. Polling place: Wailanae Court House.

Inspectors: Sam'l Andrews, G. W. Nawaakoa, Isala Halualani.

5th Precinct: All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Honoe and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors: H. J. Gallagher, D. B. Murdock, Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct: All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors: Frank Archer, J. M. Ezera, S. Hookano.

7th Precinct: All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors: W. L. Wilcox, W. R. Sims, J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct: All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors: Ed Towse, R. W. Cathcart, R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct: All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors: A. V. Gear, C. A. Peterson, Peter Souza.

10th Precinct: All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors: J. Effinger, Aki K. Akau, Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct: The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:

2nd Precinct: That portion of the district of Waima extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors: W. E. Smith, David Kua,

3rd Precinct: That portion of the district of Waima extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waima and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waima Court House.

Inspectors: J. F. Scott, C. B. Hofgaard, J. H. Kapuniai.

4th Precinct: From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors: H. C. Perry, Kamaka.

5th Precinct: The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors: J. K. Burkett, W. H. Neal, J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct: The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors: R. W. T. Purvis, W. T. Lucas, H. D. Wishard.

7th Precinct: Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Wailua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors: S. N. Hundley, F. B. Smith, J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct: Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors: John Bush, W. P. Huddy, J. Lono.

9th Precinct: Extending from Kalihiwai River to the north boundary of the district of Waima. Polling place: Wailoi Court House.

Inspectors: J. Kaidna, C. H. Willis, J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

TIMELY TOPICS

AUGUST 19, 1897.

In the majority of instances when a man purchases a windmill he discovers that, though there is a sufficiency of "wind" power given away freely by the salesman, the only time the mill "goes" is when it is leaving the store.

There are scores of so-called "best-on-earth" windmills foisted upon a too credulous public, while there is but one mill that will attend to its business when all others fail: and that one is the

Aermotor.

It is so immeasurably superior to its many competitors, and its merits so universally admitted that we would not devote our space to the subject were it not to let you know that we have them, both pumping and geared, and in connection with them have Gould's and Krogh's Triple Action, Syphons and many other makes of Pumps, together with Patent Water Tanks (wooden) in from 500 to 10,000 gallons capacity.

The great beauty about the "Aermotor" is that it requires no attention whatever—just a little oil occasionally.

Amongst the many purchasers are numbered:

Minister Cooper, who has one at Maunaloa; Minister Damon, one at Moanalua Ranch; Mr. Paul Isenberg, four at Wailaie (one of which is pumping water a distance of 4000 feet, and to a height of 180 feet).

For further information, write or call on

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

186 FORT STREET.

Headaches Completely Conquered

All beings are alike when it comes to suffering from this universal complaint termed HEADACHE. The literary man, the business man, the laborer, the over-taxed mother, the society belle are victims alike in this respect.

Headline

Hundreds of remedies have been introduced and used for the treatment and cure of this widespread ailment, but in most cases only temporary relief was obtained. HEADLINE has proven to be the only infallible and harmless preventative and cure yet introduced. Its effect is positive—it contains nothing but of a purely vegetable nature.

Nature's

It is free from OPIUM or NARCOTICS. Children can take it with safety. No sufferer from this distressing malady can afford to neglect giving it a trial. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Skeptics cease to exist after giving it a trial.

Blessing

We are giving away free to our patrons a sample package of HEADLINE, and if you try it, you will be convinced of its paralyzing effect on sore heads. Put up in packages, containing six powders, at 25 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

SURGEON WAYSON

No Longer Connected With National Guard.

COMMISSION GIVEN DR. RAYMOND

First Intimation Received Through Advertiser.

Ex-Surgeon Was Not Notified That He Was to Be Removed.

Dr. James T. Wayson, who for the past 14 months has been surgeon of the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, has been relieved of his position.

As the head of the battalion, Major Jones has the right to appoint the staff officers, and acting under that right, he requested Minister Cooper to commission Dr. Raymond, who is now in the States, as surgeon, in place of Dr. Wayson.

Dr. Wayson says that he heard of the appointment of Dr. Raymond to a position in an item which appeared in the Advertiser, and from the wording of that he thought it referred to a place on the President's staff. The next day he heard on the street that his place in the regiment had been filled by Dr. Raymond. Speaking of it last night, he said:

"When Jones succeeded Major McLeod as Major, I asked Adjutant Kenake what steps the staff officers should take, as I supposed that our commissions expired with Major McLeod's promotion. The Adjutant replied that he was not certain about it, and would inquire of Major Jones. Later, he came to me and said it was all right, and we would keep on as we were. I gave no further thought to it, and care nothing about it now, beyond the feeling which exists in a man when he has a snub inflicted which seems unnecessary.

"I supposed Maj. Jones to be a person who would let a staff officer know that his commission would be acceptable if returned, or he could have said that he and Dr. Raymond were close friends and he wished to appoint him in my place. I guess I was mistaken in Jones, judging from his actions. He had the right to relieve me, I am told, and he did it without ceremony. Even now I have not been officially notified of my removal, but I considered the street rumors sufficiently correct to relieve Major Jones of any embarrassment in the premises. Have I a copy? Yes, and you may have it, if you wish. I tendered my resignation to President Dole through Major Jones. This will go to Colonel Fisher, I believe, for approval, and from him to the President. Here are the letters:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 24, 1897.
"Maj. J. W. Jones, Commanding First Battalion, National Guard of Hawaii:

"My Dear Major:—The enclosed communication will probably relieve you of the unpleasant embarrassment of having two commissioned surgeons in your battalion.

"Yours very truly,
"JAMES T. WAYSON."

The second is his resignation to President Dole, and explains his position:

"Sanford B. Dole, Commander-in-Chief, National Guard of Hawaii:
"Sir:—Having learned through street rumor that Dr. J. H. Raymond has been commissioned surgeon to the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and not knowing until yesterday that, according to military rule, I should have resigned with Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, McLeod, I now hereby tender my resignation as surgeon to the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. Respectfully,

"JAMES T. WAYSON.
"Honolulu, August 24, 1897."

Dr. Wayson came here from Port Townsend, Washington, in November, 1894, and when the natives assembled at Bertlemen's on that memorable night in January, 1895, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, N. G. H., and was in the field as surgeon until the military retired, then he joined the Citizens' Guard and stood watch with the rest of them. He was a great favorite with his company, and stands high with the officers and privates today.

For several months, while Dr. Alvarez was studying the uses and abuses of the microscope, as applied to leprosy, Dr. Wayson had charge of the Kalihl Experimental Station, and afterwards, during the cholera epidemic, he was Chief Medical Inspector until the position was abolished.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

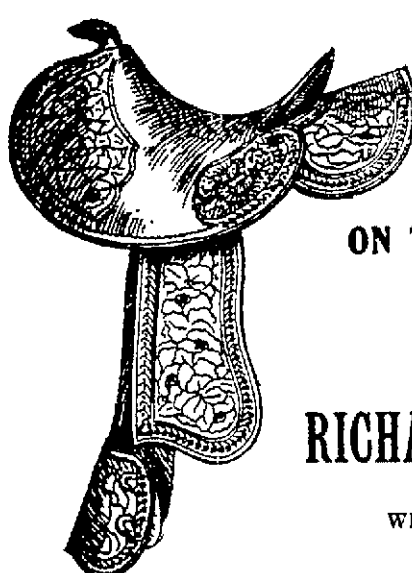
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER, DAVIS & CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR
THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & VARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

**For Prices**

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SCHER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures. Proves its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days, and it never fails to make the weak, impotent man strong, vigorous, and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco-Sell and Smoke Your Life Away" written guaranteed at free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette**STEEL PLOWS**

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation. Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect. We now present to the public a full line, as follows:

**The C. & C. Rice Plow**

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Trans Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Life Insurance Company
Scottish Union and National Union.
Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co
Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,954,532.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital..... 2,680,520 12 0
2- Fire Fund..... 9,606,182 2 18
3- Life and Annuity Funds..... £12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,404,07 9 11
£4,981,106 7 8
The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnt. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts
Hollister & Co.
—AGENTS—

C. HUSTACE.
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer, orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

THE ENEMY HERE

One That Will Anihilate Japanese Beetles.

Found by Prof. Koebele in Mexico.
Commissioner Marsden
Satisfied.

Commissioner Marsden has in his office a new and positively deadly enemy to the Japanese beetle, and is happy in consequence. These bugs were found in Old Mexico by Professor Koebele. This enemy is known to entomologists as the Carabid beetle, and are found seldom in the real tropical part of Mexico, but in the higher and colder altitudes they are more numerous.

It was in the State of Morelia, about 4,000 feet high, and after a long, heavy rain that the Professor found a species of carabid under stones. They had tunnels underground, and Professor Koebele considered them an excellent species. It is in the State of Moralia



MEXICAN CARABID BEETLE.

where sugar cane and coffee thrives so well. The carabid feeds mainly on the larvae that develop chiefly underground. Professor Koebele also found pupae of Chilocorus cacti and some aspidiatius or Mytelais; the latter is found in the hottest part of the country, and is considered the most valuable lady bird so far met with in Mexico, as it feeds on any scale. He considers this invaluable to the Hawaiian Islands for this reason.

At the end of June Professor Koebele visited Taluca, a locality 8,000 feet above the sea, and found myriads of small June bugs flying about. He noticed a large carabid hunting and devouring them. Four of the specimens gathered at that time were sent Mr. Jaeger. Afterwards Professor Koebele spent four days, until late in the evening, in the hills with a view to observing the habits of the insects, but failed to find any of the small beetles, so abundant in June. Nor did he find one of the large carabids in his usual position, when hunting, on his hind legs and with jaws open, ready to devour the bugs. The beetle's work now was to be performed under the ground among the ramifications of tunnels of various lengths, generally ending several inches down. There they hunt for the larvae of the Scarbeid beetles, which are so very numerous.

The result of Professor Koebele's search is shown, by Commissioner Marsden in a glass, a number of them having reached here alive and in fine condition. In packing the beetles in boxes he included dozens of larvae of an agrotus which is abundant here, but when he examined the boxes and their contents the next day he found not a trace left, in some instances only the noctua larvae remained.

Professor Koebele writes that it is a most difficult task to secure beetles whose habits are largely subterranean. He feels certain that the newly-found enemy will be deadly to the Japanese beetle, once it is colonized here. He believes it will feed chiefly, if not entirely, upon the larvae and beetles of the Japanese pest of the Islands.

Included among the lot which reached Commissioner Marsden were a number each of two species of Colpoma, very active insects and well able to take care of themselves. The Professor came upon these specimens under dense masses of Ipomoea on the ground, on which live various species of larvae, which they devour; in fact, they eat anything in the insect line, from the smallest to the largest of June bugs of no matter what size they may be. Cut-worm larvae is their favorite food. "I have given these specimens hundreds of such larvae in the field and could see nothing remaining after two days. It would be impossible to provide them with sufficient for them to feed on until they reached San Francisco," writes the Professor.

The species sent here are good flyers and will hunt their food at night. Professor Koebele wrote that he hoped he would not be recalled from his labors in Mexico, as it was the height of the season, and he felt able to find plenty of other enemies of the Japanese beetles and cut-worms, so plentiful in the Islands.

Since the arrival of the specimens, Commissioner Marsden has tried them on Japanese beetles and found them ravenous in their appetites for that insect. Forty beetles put in a box with a few of the carabids from Mexico were devoured during the night. As fast as they are received they will be fed upon the beetles and then distributed.

ACTIVE CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Pepper of the Chicago Tribune Will Visit Hawaii.

S. M. Pepper, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, now visiting Honolulu was one of the few newspaper correspondents who in 1881, followed General Crook into the wilds of Mexico in search of Geronimo, the renegade Chiricahua Indian who with his band, was encamped in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Mr. Pepper joined the command at Fort Bowie

and remained until the return of the party. Col. Frank E. Barr, correspondent for an Eastern paper, grew weary of the chase and returned to camp.

It was during that eventful journey that Mr. Pepper found the standard of bad trails, and his experience will probably be of service to him in his visit to Hawaii, where he intends making a thorough investigation of the coffee lands, cultivated and virgin.

Besides his experience among the Indians, Mr. Pepper, as correspondent for the Tribune, was with W. J. Bryan during his entire Presidential campaign, reporting his speeches and doings. At the close of the campaign, and with the other correspondents, went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to see him vote. Bryan, having failed to register, was given a special dispensation.

A few months ago Mr. Pepper went with Representative Calhoun to Havana to investigate the conditions there. On that occasion he went as a private citizen. In speaking of the war, Mr. Pepper says it is reduced to anarchy, and he does not consider that Spain can ever have much control of the Government.

BY THE ALAMEDA.

People Who Remained and Others Who Passed Through.

The O. S. S. Alameda came in early yesterday morning with a large number of passengers, both for here and the Colonies. Among the Honolulu passengers the following are familiar: A. de Sousa Canavarro, C. D. Chase and wife, Miss H. Coan, H. E. Coleman and bride, William Eassie, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss M. Forbes, R. Halstead and wife, Miss Bernice Halstead, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Dr. H. W. Howard, Miss A. E. Knapp, Miss Mabel Ladd, G. Schuman, R. F. Woodward and Mrs. A. Brown. Others for Honolulu were: Miss Mary E. Ely, late of the Armour Institute, Chicago, who will take charge of the primary work at Punahou Preparatory School. Miss Ely was principal of the grammar department at the Armour Institute and is a fine instructor.

Miss Nellie B. Hyde, niece of Rev. C. M. Hyde, and of the New England Conservatory of Music. Miss Hyde comes to take the place of Miss Jessie R. Axtell as instructor in music at Punahou.

Among the through passengers were the following:

Hon. J. S. Udal, Attorney-General to Fiji.

Frank Dillingham, cousin of B. F. Dillingham of this city. He is on his way to take his position as U. S. Consul to Auckland. His wife and two children accompany him. Mr. Dillingham is the son of Paul Dillingham, Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont for three years, and afterwards Governor for two years.

Hon. A. Brassey, M. P., brother of Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, and the man who owns the yacht "Sunbeam."

Hon. J. P. Bray, U. S. Consul-General to Melbourne.

Luncheon at Eskbank.

Miss Helen Wilder gave a luncheon to Mrs. James Campbell at her home, Eskbank, yesterday. The table was prettily decorated with a bunch of white and pink asters as a centerpiece and maiden hair strewn about. At each plate was a Japanese souvenir figure and the cards were small Japanese fans. Those present were Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Grace Clark, Miss E. E. Stansbury, Miss White, Miss Madeline Hartwell and Miss Atkinson.

An English scientist has made some interesting experiments as to the effect of nicotine upon the lungs and heart. He has arrived at the conclusion that a man of easy-going nature can smoke a great deal without much injury to himself, while a nervous man will damage his health seriously by smoking much. A man who takes plenty of exercise in the open air may smoke with impunity, while he who sits much at a desk must be aware of the fatal fascinations of "My Lady Nicotine."

WHARF AND DOCK.

The U. S. S. Marion, Book command, got away for Mare Island just before dark yesterday.

The ship Iroquois lost her foretop-gallant and royal yards on the voyage from this port to New York.

The O. S. S. Australia sailed Wednesday with both passenger and freight accommodations taxed to the utmost. The American bark Martha Davis, Fris master, sailed for San Francisco early Wednesday afternoon with a full cargo of sugar valued at \$85,308.

The coal plant at the railroad wharf has done good work during the last two days. On Tuesday, it took out 300 tons and yesterday, 265 tons from the Geo. F. Manson.

It is understood that there is to be a race between the Philadelphia and police barge crews, and that the former will pull in the Foreign Office barge and the latter in one of King Kala-kaui's.

Purser Thos. C. Smith, turned up bright and smiling on the Alameda yesterday after a vacation of six months back in the old country. The thanks of the Advertiser is extended Mr. Smith for news favors.

The following are late arrivals in San Francisco. August 12th, brig Lurline 20 days from Kahului, with sugar. August 14th, bk Mauna Ala 23 days from Honolulu in ballast; August 15th, bk Diamond Head, 36 days from Honolulu, with sugar.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendop, command, hauled alongside the Ocean wharf close upon 7 a. m. yesterday, a little over 6½ days from San Francisco. She brought a very small

cargo for this port but a very large one for the Colonies.

Thos. H. Davies & Co., agents for the C.-A. S. S. Co.'s line of steamers, state that the Aorangi is not expected until Sunday, August 29th. This news was received on the Alameda yesterday, and came from Wellington, N. Z., by cable, via London and San Francisco.

Following are the latest Coast charter: Charles E. Falk, schooner, 284 tons, lumber from Eureka to Hilo, chartered by Pope & Talbot; Alden Besse, bark, 813 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic Line; S. C. Allen, bark, 623 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these islands: August 14—Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun for Honolulu and Am. schr. John G. North, Christensen, for Honolulu. August 16—Haw. bk. Rodrick Dhu, Rock, for Hilo. August 18—Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for Honolulu.

MARRIED.

STACKABLE - EASTMAN. -- In this city, August 25, 1897, by The Rev. Bishop of Panapolis, Edward R. Stackable of Honolulu, and Jennie Eastman of San Francisco. No cards. (San Francisco papers please copy.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U.S.S. Philadelphia, Miller, San Diego.
U. S. S. Marion, Book, San Francisco.
U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego.
H.I.J.M.S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include Coasters.)
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haeslopp, Bremen.
Br. bark Woollahra, Barneson, Newcastle.
Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, Laysan Island.
Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, Newcastle, August 17.
Am. bark Geo. F. Manson, Crack, Newcastle.
Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, August 23.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel:	From:	Date:
Schr. Novelty, Newcastle	Due
Schr. Aloha, San Francisco	Aug. 16
Bktn. Kikikita, Port Gamble	Aug. 27
Bktn. Amelia, Port Blakely	Aug. 27
Bktn. Archer, Frisco	Aug. 30
Schr. Jessie Minor, Eureka	Sept. 1
Schr. Transit, S. F.	Sept. 4
Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco	Sept. 5

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, August 24.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Thursday, Aug. 26.
O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendop, from San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, August 24.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Wednesday, Aug. 25.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Thursday, Aug. 26.
O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendop, for the Colonies.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.
U. S. S. Marion, Book, for Mare Island.
Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Weir, for Olo-walu, Kukaia, Laupahoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Honomu and Pohakumanu.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 24—Karl Buchholtz, W. A. Wall and wife, H. D. Sloggett, A. Gartenberg and wife, P. B. Aiken, F. F. Baldwin, W. P. McConkey, D. Kanuha, A. K. Akau and son, Mr. Smith, Mrs. S. C. Dwight, Miss Elsie Dwight, Mrs. V. H. Kiteat, Mrs. A. Clark and daughter, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Miss Mary Baldwin, Mrs. Espinda and son, Mrs. Alapai, Miss Mary Kapali, all and 68 deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Aug. 26—Miss H. E. Ankeney, E. Benmerly, W. J. Benmerly, Brother Ignatius, Brother Henry, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Augusta Bruce A. de S. Canavarro, C. D. Chase and wife, Miss H. Coan, Master Coan, H. E. Coleman and wife, Miss M. Ely, William Eassie, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss M. Forbes, Geo. S. Gay, Dr. Geo. Thillius, R. Halstead and wife, Miss B. Halstead, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Dr. Howard, Miss Hyde, Miss W. Joehake, Miss Rose Johnson, Miss A. E. Knapp, Miss Mabel Ladd, C. A. McDonald, Dr. T. McMillan and wife, Miss M. McMillan.

W. H. Moore, D. M. Newcomb, Chas. Perry, Miss Rosalina Rasmussen, Frank Schrader, G. Schuman, Miss Steele, Miss C. T. Thurston, R. G. Van Ness, Miss M. Weir, R. F. Woodward, Miss Woodward and 4 in the steerage.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, August 24—L. L. McCandless, Mrs. C. Newman, A. Garvie, Mrs. K. Hana-aki, C. M. Cooke, Jr., Mrs. Askew and son, Chuck Hoy, J. B. Hanalei, Mrs. G. R. Ewart, Miss Davis, Dr. Campbell, Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Hardwick, Miss Mary Rice, Mrs. M. S. Rice, H. H. Roddie, Mathew Hoonan, Levi Kauai, Akana, Akau and 60 on deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 24—Mrs. J. N. Wright, Miss Simpson, Miss W. A. McKeague, Miss Schweitzer, A. F. Judd, Jr., J. R. Judd, Mr. Brook, Mr. Brewster, L. A. Andrews, Kaanaana, A. W. Judd, H. P. Judd, D. B. Smith, F. E. Hime, H. P. Baldwin, Bro. Raymond, Geo. Ross, Mr. Kaiwalea, wife and child, W. C. Crook, A. Enos, W. A. Yeats, Nellie Mackenzie, L. Ahlo, Mr. Rosecrans, D. Ogilvie, A. Chalmers, H. D. Beveridge, D. G. Allencaster, J. J. Drummond, H. P. Patton, D. Mackenzie and A. H. Crook.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, August 25—W. A. Jones, E. M. Boyd, Mrs. Goodacre and daughter, Miss T. Treadwell, W. J. Morse, C. L. Wright, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Mrs. P. P. Shepherd, Miss G. Cooke, Miss Allen, Miss Hurdley, Miss Rowe, L. B. Kerr, Dr. F. W. McConkey, C. M. Cooke, W. G. Cooke, Miss Hopper, Miss Mary Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Young, Rev. F. Pamphile Devenster, Miss F. Grunert, Miss I. R. Robinson, Mrs. Thurston, P. London, P. B. Aiken, G. H. Robertson, O. T. Sewall, Mrs. Avery, M. G. Beckwith, Mrs. E. S. Meade, Miss Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Swing, Mrs. Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Silver, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ziebolz and two children, W. L. Howard, Mrs. Leak, Miss Henley, Miss Donovan, Lieutenant Stoney and family, F. Hardy and wife, Miss Dresbach, Mrs. J. H. Brown, T. M. Carnegie, G. L. Carnegie, A. L. Willard, M. Phillips, F. F. Baldwin, E. A. Gardner, T. H. Benton, Admiral Beardslee and wife, Mrs. Wm. Lanz, Mrs. E. A. Williams, Mrs. L. C. Warner, Judge Carter, Geo. H. Fairchild, Mr. Pofrath.

For San Francisco, per bk. Martha Davis, August 25—George Shutt and O. B. Wichman.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bk. Martha Davis, Aug. 25—24,135 bags of sugar (2,697,041 pounds) value \$88,308, shipped by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Castle & Cooke, Ltd., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., F. A. Schaefer & Co.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office. Merchants' Exchange. San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

A Rare Chance

—TO SECURE A—

Hawaiian Coffee Plantation
With About 200 Acres of Coffee Trees Growing.

The well-known estate of the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, located at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, is now offered for sale, and furnishes a rare opportunity for investment in the coffee industry.

This estate is located on the public highway, two miles from the port of Kailua, Hawaii, with which it is connected by a good road. The estate comprises 300 acres of land in fee simple, and 500 acres under lease for various terms of years.

Two hundred (200) acres are already planted with coffee trees, from one to four years old.

The buildings include manager's and overseers' houses, mill and machinery buildings, tea house, laborers' houses, etc., etc. In addition, there is the usual supply of tools, etc.

This is probably the best opportunity that has been or will soon be offered for any capitalist who wishes to engage in coffee planting, as much of the rough preparatory work is finished, and the estate only needs judicious management, with ample means to carry it on till the crops come in. The crop of this estate for the year 1899 ought to be from 1000 to 1200 bags of coffee, and increasing rapidly each year thereafter.

For further particulars apply to the agents, F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1893-6t Honolulu.

FOR SALE.

The property belonging to the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, including lands, leases, buildings, tools, etc., is offered for sale.

For particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., or at the office of the Manager at Kailua, Hawaii.

Per order: WM. W. HALL, Secretary, Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company. 4633-4f 1892-4f

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

LEASE AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN PUNA AND SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots in Kehena, Puna, containing 64 3-10 acres and 6 9-10 acres, respectively.

Upset price: \$192.90 and \$20.70.

Terms: Cash, in United States gold.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of Ahupuaa of Kaulanamauna, South Kona, containing 3,400 acres, more or less.

Term: 21 years.

Upset rental: \$50 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take up any portions of this land for purposes of Land Act without reduction of rent.

For further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Dated, August 23, 1897. 1893-td

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, September 20, 1897, for the construction of Road from Mahukona to the Waimea Road, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at Kohala Post Office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 25, 1897.

1893-3t

MR. HENELI PEELUA has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Molokai, Island of Molokai.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 24, 1897.

1893-3t

JOHN BUSH, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Hanalei, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, August 23, 1897.

1892-3t

On Saturday, September 11, 1897, at Court House, North Kohala, will be sold under special conditions of cultivation and improvement, 10 lots in Awini, North Kohala, of from 20 to 90 acres each in area.

At the same time and place will be sold for cash Lot No. 80, Puukapu, Waimea.

Upset price: \$20.

For further particulars, apply to Charles Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

August 9, 1897. 1892-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.
John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS,

1876-3m Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Joseph Lazarus, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to him at his office on Fort street, Spreckels' block, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1897.

J. S. WALKER,

Executor of the Will of Joseph Lazarus, Deceased. 1893-4f

MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in equity for foreclosure of mortgage pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein T. KAT POO is plaintiff and TONG YAN is defendant, I will sell at public auction at noon on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1897, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in the plaintiff's complaint, being the following:

That certain lease from Lin Yee Chung to Sun Hop Sing Co., assigned, together with all growing crops of pine-apples, tools and implements, buildings, stocks and appurtenances thereunto belonging by said Sun Hop Sing Company to the defendant by deed of June 18, A. D. 1896, recorded in Liber 162, pages 8-49, being a lease of that certain piece of land which was conveyed to Lin Yee Chung Company by deed of J. M. Monsarrat, dated July 29, A. D. 1892, and recorded in Liber 125, page 409.

The above mentioned property is situated at Manoa, Oahu.

Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

A. M. BROWN,

Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii.